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13 December 1984

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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13 December 1984

EAST EUROPE REPORT
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WARSAW PACT ANTI-SUBMARINE WEAPONRY DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 8, Aug 84 pp 440-443

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "Weapons Systems of the Warsaw Pact Naval Forces; Part I--Anti-Submarine Rocket Launchers." Other parts of this series will be published in this JPRS serial as they become available.]

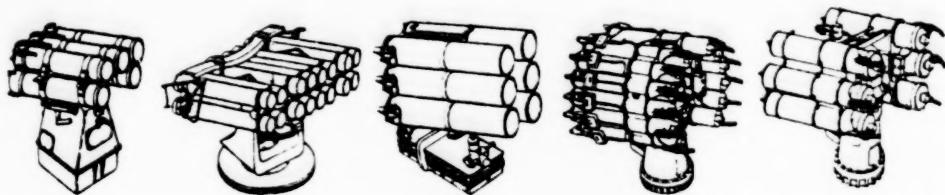
[Text] With this contribution we begin publication of a series of contributions on the weapons systems encountered on the warships of the Soviet Navy. All of the missile systems, artillery pieces, torpedo tubes, antisubmarine weapons etc. will be presented and described at irregular intervals. Today we begin with antisubmarine rocket launchers.

Until the 1960's antisubmarine warfare occupied only a subordinate position in the Soviet Navy--in marked contrast to the Anglo-Saxon powers, which were confronted with mass construction of Soviet submarines soon after the end of World War II and regarded themselves as exposed to a new global threat. From this it became clear that the Soviet state and naval leadership did not reckon with any significant threat from submarines of Western powers. What the Soviets had as submarine defenses them seemed to them to suffice; these were weapons and equipment on the technological development level of World War II, mainly "classic-type" depth charges shaped as rolls or cylinders. These were either hurled, rather than shot overboard from plunger-shaped launchers, or merely rolled from ramps into the wake.

This attitude by the Soviet Navy began to change with the introduction of nuclear-powered submarines, and was then given another impetus by the development of the U.S. Polaris cruising submarine. The latter had been procured by the United States as a new component of its nuclear deterrent force in order to counter the Soviet effort to develop its power and the threat represented by this. At the time the Soviets had nothing effective with which to oppose this Polaris force.

The previously available antisubmarine weapons turned out to be simply useless against these new submarines, which were much faster thanks to their nuclear power plant, and which had become significantly more difficult to detect since in theory they could stay submerged for an almost unlimited time. It became decisively important, now and in the future, to employ weapons with longer

The Antisubmarine Rocket Launchers of Soviet Warships



	.RBU-1200* ex .MBU-1800*	.RBU-2500* ex .MBU-2500*	.RBU-600* ex .MBU-4500*	.RBU-6000* ex .MBU-2500 A*	.RBU-1000* ex .MBU-4500 A*
1)					
2)	Einführungsjahr	1957/58	1957/58	1960	1961/62
3)	Rohrzahl	5	16	6	12
4)	Rohrlänge	m	1.40	1.60	1.60
5)	Rohrdurchmesser	mm	250	250	300
6)	Hohenrichtbereich		+ 65°	+ 85°	+ 40°
7)	Raketenartyp		RGB-12		
8)	Geschoßgewicht	kg	70	21	90
9)	davon Gefechtskopf	kg	34		55
10)	Schußweite	m	1500	2700	4500
	Nachladen		11) manuell	manuell	manuell(?)
				12)	automatisch

Key:

- 1. Year of introduction
- 2. Number of tubes
- 3. Tube length
- 4. Tube diameter
- 5. Range of elevation
- 6. Rocket type
- 7. Projectile weight
- 8. Of which the warhead
- 9. Range of fire
- 10. Reloading
- 11. Manual
- 12. Automatic

All data according to FLOTTE DE COMBAT 1984 and other trade publications.
The drawings were taken from the British RECOGNITION JOURNAL.

ranges and greater sinking speeds of modern antisubmarine warfare. The traditional depth charges kept their right to exist in all shallow waters, such as the Baltic Sea. But where the water depths are great and modern submarines and underwater vessels can bring their great mobility fully into play, and due to their great speed escape their pursuers almost without effort, depth charges would necessarily fail. First, they had too short a length of throw (a maximum of about 120 m), and second, their sinking speed (about 2.5 m/sec) was too slow because of their clumsy external design. It was therefore necessary to employ warheads which not only have a distinctly longer range, but which after submerging faster than before approach the position where the target has been located or is presumed to be. Rocket technology offered the opportunity for this.

Bild 6: Diese einer DDR-Militärpublikation entnommene Darstellung zeigt einen „RBU-1200“-Werfer in seinen Einzelheiten. Es bedeuten:
(1) reaktive Wasserbombe
(2) Rohr
(3) Rohrwiege
(4) Kabelzuführung
(5) Sockel
(6) Unterbau.

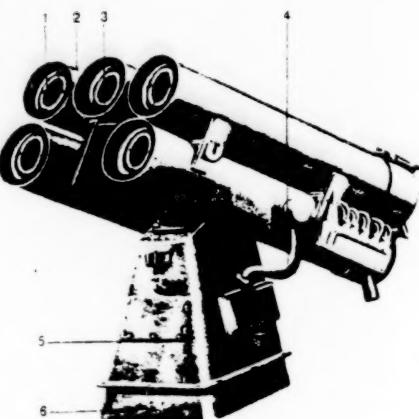


Fig. 6. This representation taken from a GDR military publication shows an RBU-1200 launcher in detail. Key: (1) reactive depth charge; (2) tube; (3) tube cradle; (4) cable feed; (5) base; (6) pedestal.

Even during World War II the Anglo-Saxon allies had begun to alter their antisubmarine tactics, insofar as the development of antisubmarine salvo launchers on the one hand and improved detection equipment on the other effected a change: Now, the attack no longer took place from a ship running over or away from a submarine targeted by direction-finding, but running toward it, meaning showing him the bow. These salvo launchers (Mousetrap and Hedgehog) covered an approximately elliptical area up to 45 m wide and 35 m long (about 1235 m^2), inside which their charges sank about four times faster than previous depth charges and all of them exploded if only a single one hit the target. The Soviets had also become acquainted with such antisubmarine weapons from the wartime weapons deliveries by their former allies, and in the early postwar years they copied the weapons in smaller numbers, for example the U. S. Mousetrap device, on which the Soviet MBU-900 version (NATO description) was based. The warheads of all these salvo launchers were very small, however, and even during the war proved only conditionally useful against German submarines. The Soviet Navy first tried to eliminate these shortcomings through depth charge mortars. This was a piece of equipment with a tube about 1 m long, and of about 400 mm diameter, which was permanently mounted on the upper deck and shot its charges by means of powder cartridges to distances of 100 to 120 m (the shortest range was 40 to 50 m). The ordnance for them was the B-1 depth charge, which, to be sure, still had the roll or cylinder shape, but whose sinking speed--although still insufficient--had instead been somewhat accelerated, because it flew head first and retained his position even when entering the water (when rolled from ramps or hurled from a catapult they flew perpendicular to their longitudinal axis, which made it necessary to overcome considerable resistance in the air and even more in the water and reduced the length of travel and sinking speed).

These were the depth charges with which destroyers, frigates, large minesweepers and former fast torpedo boats converted to fast antisubmarine vessels were equipped; on destroyers--such as those of the KOTLIN class--up to six of them were clustered, otherwise usually two. One of their characteristics was their positioning with the direction of fire abeam.

The first antisubmarine rocket launchers--in the Soviet Navy usually (somewhat misleading) called "Reaktivnaya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" (= reactive depth charge), but the word "reactive" in the Soviet terminology usually includes the presence of a rocket propellant charge--could be recognized at the beginning of the 1960's. They were gradually followed by improved or modified models. The principle of a salvo launcher mechanism was retained for all of them, since five to sixteen launch tubes are combined per unit. The firing of these "reactive depth charges" takes place at programmed intervals. Most launch groups have a range of traverse and elevation; their range of fire lies between 1,500 and 6,000 m.

For most of them reloading is done manually and perhaps only in a single case is it done automatically in a vertical direction from a magazine located below it (RBU-6000).

These antisubmarine rocket launchers are coded by an alphanumerical description by NATO. It begins with the letters MBU, which are derived from the Soviet term "Mnogostovolinya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" (for multi-tube depth charge launch facility). They are followed by a group of numbers determined by NATO. A differentiation between a basic version and a further developed version was accomplished by appending an A. In the late 1970's NATO changed these descriptions, after it had been learned that the Soviet Navy had renamed them. The present NATO descriptions now begin with the letters RBU (for "Reaktivnaya Bombemyotnaya Ustanovka" = Reactive depth charge launch facility), which is again followed by a group of numbers. The latter refers to the range, expressed in meters.

The numerical table shows the presently available individual data for the Soviet antisubmarine rocket launchers. The standard model is the RBU-600 unit, which can be encountered on all principal warship classes and is also available to other naval forces inside and outside the Warsaw Pact. On the units supplied with them, these pieces of equipment (usually two) are mounted on the forward half of the ship, either on the forecastle or in the bridge area. The same applies to the 16-tube RBU-2500 launcher and for the five-tube RBU-1200 launcher; for this reason this group is represented as a "fighter weapon", in contrast to the RBU-600 and RBU-1000 equipment, usually mounted in rear positions, which is assigned a more defensive role, in particular when there is no "fighter" equipment. Units equipped with such defensive weapons are usually warships--aside from a few exceptions--whose principal and secondary missions differ from those of antisubmarine warfare. This is simply to enable them to defend themselves against attacking submarines. However, in a few cases double equipment has been observed: on the forecastle "fighter"

weapons systems, on the aft half of the ship usually RBU-1000 equipment.¹ This combination makes it clear that an acquired submarine will be attacked first as the ship is bearing down on it and then also as the ship is leaving, in order to make sure that the sub is destroyed. These combinations are regularly found not only on the "large antisubmarine ships" (KRESTA II, KARA and KASHIN classes) but also on the "large antisubmarine ships" reclassified as "rocket cruisers" of the KRESTA I class and on a few KOTLIN-type destroyers.

Meanwhile, the introduction of a new antisubmarine weapon system seems to loom on the horizon. Mentioned as, or assumed to be, candidates for this are the UDALOY-class destroyers specializing in the role of antisubmarine warfare, as well as the second, large, nuclear-powered rocket cruiser of the KIROV class, which is expected to be delivered in the immediate future. For the UDALOY's this new weapon system is likely to be installed or intended for the forecastle between the positions reserved there for another new, but apparently not yet installed, ship-to-air missile system inside a box-shaped housing protruding from the deck. This could be regarded as the reason why on the UDALOYs alone the RBU-6000 launchers have been arranged in the stern. However, so far nothing definitive has been learned about the supposed new antisubmarine weapon system, so that further comments about it would be speculation. That a similar new antisubmarine weapon system had to be developed, however, can be viewed as a genealogically conditioned necessity, since the equipment or systems available up to now have all been known for at least 20 years and surely no longer correspond to the level offered by today's technology.

As was already mentioned at the outset, the conventional roll- or cylinder-shaped depth charges still play a role (albeit modest) in the Soviet Navy. The modern PAUK-class submarine hunters, the delivery of which began in 1979, are equipped with these. The simplicity of the depth charge weapon system with respect to operating crews and accommodation on board makes it possible to retrofit nearly all vessels and creates preconditions for supporting the antisubmarine forces with additional units.

1) Until a few years ago the GDR People's Navy had nothing but RBU-1200 launchers (on board the RIGA-class frigates, which in the meantime have been scrapped, and the submarine hunters of the SO-I and HAI class). Meanwhile, the Navy has also been given access to RBU-6000 equipment, with which the frigates of the Soviet KONI class and submarine hunters of the PARCHIM class have been fitted.

11949
CSO: 2300/79

CPCZ'S LENART ADDRESSES BUCHAREST ENTERPRISE

LD211842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Romania--A CPCZ delegation which is participating in the 13th RCP Congress and which is led by Jozef Lenart, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Electronica enterprise in Bucharest today. Jozef Lenart addressed a Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship meeting. He stressed that deepening fraternal relations between the nations of Romania and Czechoslovakia benefits the peoples of both countries and contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. We are convinced, Jozef Lenart said, that our countries' progress and their growing economic potential have created new prerequisites also for a more multifaceted and intensive cooperation. In the foreign-political part of his address, Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized that the development of socialism was possible only in peace. Therefore all our effort aimed at strengthening peace and averting the danger of war.

We as well as you--and this is being emphatically expressed at your party's congress--are concerned at the fact that the situation in the world continues to become ever sharper, Comrade Jozef Lenart said. This is the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, which openly endeavors to gain world supremacy. For this reason the imperialist forces feverishly build up their armaments, and develop new types of weapons of mass destruction; it is for this reason that they want to militarize even space. No means are too dirty for them: economic pressure, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states or brutal violence and diktat. They have elevated terrorism to state policy and unscrupulously act against the right of nations independently to decide their future. The already tense international situation has been further complicated by the deployment of U.S. nuclear first strike missiles in some West European countries. For this reason the USSR, in the interest of preserving the military-strategic equilibrium, has had to carry out defensive countermeasures. Nor could Czechoslovakia passively watch the increased danger posed to the USSR and its allies. Therefore, following an agreement with the Soviet Government, and as in the case of the GDR, operational-tactical complexes have been deployed. Face-to-face with the threat of a nuclear war, the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Government, supported by all people, are taking an active part in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Treaty member states.

Czechoslovakia wants to see the halting of the feverish arms buildup and the reopening of the process of detente and cooperation between nations on the principles of equality and mutual respect. However, we are deeply convinced, Jozef Lenart said, that in a situation in which particularly the United States, despite the peace rhetoric of its representatives, further steps up its aggressiveness, we must strengthen that defense bond of the countries of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact. Over a period of three decades it has been and is an important pillar of the defense of socialist advantages, and the security and peace in Europe and in the world.

Concluding his address at the Electronica enterprise in Bucharest, Jozef Lenart said that the CPCZ delegation is watching the deliberations of the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress with great interest. We must appreciate the words we have heard from the congress dais that the CP and the Romanian Socialist Republic will continue to develop and deepen fraternal cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and that they will fulfill their obligations ensuing from membership in the Warsaw Pact, and that they will continue in all ways to strive for deepening economic cooperation within the CEMA.

CSO: 2400/111

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COUNCIL--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was in session in Prague today, presided over by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier. It discussed the results of the 39th session of the CEMA and the 112th session of the Executive Committee of the CEMA and discussed the tasks for Czechoslovakia stemming from the conclusions of these sessions. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84 LD]

CSO:2400/111

FUNCTION OF HONOR COURTS AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Honor Court Activities Review

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Stoyko Stoykov]

[Text] Honor courts and comrade courts in MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] units are public organs which, using persuasion and coercion, contribute actively to the up-bringing of the personnel. They help the chiefs (commanders) in their efforts to prevent violations of socialist legality and discipline. They contribute to the creation of a climate of public intolerance toward bearers of negative manifestations and for strengthening statutory relations, uniting the collectives and preserving the honor and dignity of the personnel, with the active cooperation of all MVR officials. Article 1 of the new Instruction on MVR Honor and Comrade Courts.

A Powerful Reserve for Educational Influence

The balance is being drawn on the work of honor courts and comrade courts of the MVR in the struggle for law and order; problems relative to their development as factors in the struggle against negative phenomena and basic method of preventive work and comprehensive educational influence; the main thing is to prevent crimes, delinquencies and other negative actions through the application of the Leninist principle of comradely warning alongside punitive repression.

On that particular day the sergeants' honor court of the Fourth Rayon MVR Administration in Sofia, presided over by Master Sgt Kiril Vasilev, considered two cases. The first dealt with a disciplinary violations committed by Master Sgt Atanas Traykov Stoynev, who left his post at the Garrison Shooting Range Memorial in order to go...to a restaurant. The second case dealt with a disciplinary violation committed by Master Sgt Valentin Strakhilov Kotsev, who inflicted light bodily damage to a civilian. The trial was held under circumstances which impressed both the defendants and all those present. This was a seriousness which confirmed the prestige of the court which displayed

competent strictness in its decisions: it suggested that the first of the accused be dismissed from the MVR organs on a disciplinary basis and for the materials on this case to be submitted to the Military Prosecutor's Office for criminal prosecution; it asked for the latter to be punished with a "warning for violation of service regulations," a 25-leva fine to be withheld from his salary and a 6-month trial period.

The open and honest comradely discussion of the actions committed by the two defendants is of specific educational influence. The court asked that Stoynev, who had systematically violated the discipline, be dismissed from the MVR, and for Master Sergeant Kotsev, the unanimous wish was to correct his behavior and follow the proper path. The publicity given to the two cases among the sergeants of the rayon administration is part of the preventive work and public educational influence.

The good features in the activities of this sergeants' honor court are easy to see, and party member Vasilev, who is rated as excellent worker of the MVR, deserves proper credit. However, we also cannot ignore the fact that the honor court here operates instead of the sergeants' council and tries to replace it in its comprehensive activities. Is this accidental? It is not! In some MVR units sergeants' councils have indeed been "closed down" and replaced by sergeants' honor courts. Elsewhere, they coexist and the sergeants' councils continue to engage in an extraneous activity--to consider disciplinary violations!

Increasing claims are being heard of "duplication" of the work of these two social organs of influence, the fact that one of them has taken over the functions of the other and that no coexistence between the two is possible. It was pointed out at a rally of political workers in Pleven Okrug MVR Administration subunits that "the insufficient manifestation of comrade courts is due precisely to the fact that the sergeants' councils are duplicating their work." Such claims are not isolated cases.

We read the following in a 17 January 1984 report submitted by the Pazardzhik Okrug MVR Administration on the activities of officer courts and sergeants' councils: "A number of steps are being taken in the okrug administration to create an atmosphere and spirit of intolerance of cases of lack of discipline and disorganization and disciplinary socialist legality violations.... All disciplinary violations are considered in detail, and the sergeant councils (!?) submit motivated suggestions for action to be taken by the official management.... The actions and delinquencies of officials were considered at 17 sergeants' council meetings."

Is there any actual "duplication" of the work of sergeants' councils and sergeants' honor courts? We asked Col Tsvetan Tsakov, chief of the discipline and disciplinary practice department of the MVR cadre administration.

"This is not a case of duplication but lack of understanding and ignorance of corresponding instructions which settled the position of the two social organs!" Colonel Tsakov stressed. He cited the following arguments: "It is true that according to Articles 11 and 13 of the Instruction of the Work of

Sergeants' Councils in the People's Militia and the firefighting authorities, they were given the right to consider negative actions by sergeants and suggest punishments. I said 'were,' for according to the new instruction of honor courts and comrade courts of MVR units, issued by the minister of internal affairs on 21 June 1983, these two of 17 texts have been invalidated. They are left to concentrate on the other 15, which indicate various forms of ideological and educational work." All such cases of discipline violations, Colonel Tsakov went on to say, are tried exclusively by the honor courts. According to Article 30 of the instruction, they stipulate 17 types of sanctions, ranging from comradely warning, reprimand and condemnation, to a suggestion of dismissal. As the specialized elected bodies of MVR collectives and the public, the honor and comrade courts also consider matters of less severe violations and unseemly actions and impose corresponding measures of social influence....

Until the middle of last year, the MVR units had only officer honor courts. Since then sergeant and comrade courts have been set up for civilian, administrative-technical and auxiliary and term-serving personnel. However, the cases they have tried are still few. No more than 1 or 2 percent of delinquencies and unseemly actions are tried. This fact proves that the honor and comrade courts have still not become active enforcers of statutory order and discipline.

Toward the end of last year and the beginning of 1984 the MVR cadre administration sponsored four zonal instruction conferences in Sofia, Plovdiv, Pleven and Varna, attended by all honor court presidents. Here they were acquainted in detail with the new instruction and the pamphlet describing the method for its application. During the year several comprehensive investigations were organized with the participation of cadre administration officials, the inspectorate, the political education administration of the State Militia and the Main Investigation Administration on the implementation of the measures adopted by the MVR collegium of 21 November 1983 on strengthening the discipline and observing socialist law and statutory order in the units. Also checked were the honor courts, some of which are doing active work. Let us cite as an example subunits in the capital, above all the honor court for senior militia officers of the Sofia State MVR Administration; in its 28 April session, the court considered the actions of Col Asen Dimitrov Ivanov. As deputy chief of the vehicle safety unit, he fraternized on an unprincipled basis with some of his subordinates, which resulted in major violations of the PPS [Firefighting Service] and MOP [Junior Maintenance Personnel] details. The court called for his dismissal from the MVR.

The tone of how to act against those who violate the discipline was also set by the honor court for senior officers of the people's militia KAT [Automotive Transportation Patrol]. On 16 September 1983 it reviewed the actions of Capt Dimitur Iv. Kostov, who drove his vehicle in a state of intoxication, which resulted in a severe accident, for which he was removed from the MVR.

The personal honor and dignity of an MVR official are inseparably related to the honor and the reputation of the unit in which he serves and the honor and reputation of the MVR organs. Those who violate them are exposed to public reprimand, as were the cases with Maj Yordan Tsvetkov Yordanov. The honor

court for senior officers at the Stara Zagora Okrug MVR Administration suggested that he be issued a "strict reprimand"; Senior Lt Boncho Kalaydzhiev, from the investigations department of the same unit, who abused alcohol and caused light bodily damage on a citizen, was issued a "warning for violation of official behavior."

A very similar case was considered by the honor court for junior officers of the Burgas Okrug MVR Administration on 13 April 1984, which sentenced to public reprimand Capt Dimitur Dinev Morfov, rayon inspector, and Capt Zhivko Todorov Zheynov, operative criminal affairs official. By using alcohol while on duty, they harmed the reputation of MVR personnel and the court suggested that Morfov be punished by a demotion while Zheynov be issued a "warning for violation of official status."

Also noteworthy are the activities of honor courts at the Turgovishte Okrug MVR Administration, which considered a variety of actions and violations: the cases of Lt Ivancho Kostadinov Ivanov, whose dismissal was recommended by the court; Master Sgt Petur Ivanov Petrov, who was demoted; and Master Sgt Nikolcho Khristov Petrov, who was dismissed. Good work is being done by the sergeants' honor court of the G. Oryakhovitsa Rayon Militia, where a number of master sergeants were subject to public-preventive action, such as Boris Todorov Dimov, guard at Levski railroad station; Radoslav Donchev, employee at G. Oryakhovitsa railroad station; and Rumen Georgiev Mushatov, employee at Pleven-Zapad railroad station. One of the leading positions is held by the honor courts of the subunits of the Varna Okrug MVR Administration.

More than 1 year has passed from the establishment of honor and comrade courts in the MVR. According to the new instruction, before the end of October 1984 they will report on their activities at general meetings attended by the personnel. They will review the extent to which they have promoted statutory order and discipline and have improved their work as major factors in the struggle against negative phenomena as one of the main forms of preventive work and influence by the public in the MVR. In the course of this review of their activities, unquestionably the direct leadership of such courts by their chiefs (commanders) and political workers will be assessed as well. The latter must create the necessary conditions for their activities and give them methodical aid.

The stipulations of the 12th Party Congress on achieving the type of changes in the public and individual consciousness and behavior which will shape an active life stance and will enhance the moral upbringing are being successfully implemented by the MVR units. The honor and comrade courts account for a decisive share in this success.

Work of Sergeants' Honor Court

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Kiril Dinkov]

[Text] "The sergeants' honor court?" We looked warmly at Capt Stavri Stavrev, chief of the line subunit for the maintenance of public order at the

Sixth Sofia Rayon MVR Administration. "This court has been active here for the past year and a half and has achieved excellent results. It has become a factor in strengthening statutory order and discipline in our subunit. By publicizing negative actions it is mobilizing the collective for conscientious implementation of official assignments and energizing the sergeants in carrying them out...."

I was introduced to the members of the court: Master Sgts Petur Ivanov, Veselin Milanov, Stoyan Slavkov and Yordan Slavov, all of them young, lively and active boys. Their eyes were shining brightly.

"We try to influence positively our comrades in order to prevent all deviations," said Master Sergeant Slavov, the court's president. "We try to influence above all the young who come from the secondary militia schools in Pazardzhik. However, we would hardly be able to succeed in such difficult and responsible work had the court lacked the necessary reputation or failed to prepare carefully before trying a case."

Such reputation is the result of the great activeness and personal example, and the political maturity characteristic of the members of the court. In the labyrinth of problems related to unsettled family matters, particularly in young families, the honor court headed by Master Sergeant Slavov acts on a systematic and organized basis. The necessary steps are taken to prevent violations or, should violations be committed, the honor court seeks individual responsibility and instigates a case.

Sgts Khristo Dimitrov and Stefan Khristov caused a great deal of concern to their tutors. Master Sgt Andrey Ermenkov worked with Khristo while Master Sergeant Bogdanov worked with Stefan. Still young and unsettled in their service, they were frequently late for work or were absent without legitimate reasons. Their tutors regularly reported their actions to the sergeants' court, which summoned them to its session, visited their families and talked with their parents. Everything possible was done to separate them from their negative environment. The end result was satisfactory, for they realized their errors and began to march in step with their colleagues.

The preventive work done by the sergeants' honor court yielded good results in the educational influence on Master Sgt Bozhidar Petrov, who had a story of long abuse of alcohol and of improper behavior at home. Summoned to appear in front of the entire sergeants' collective, which gave him a helping comradeley hand, he pledged to get rid of his weaknesses and to improve his work and comprehensive results in performing his service. He was able to eliminate his "crisis" and once again to become one of the best and most conscientious SPOOR [Line Subunit for the Preservation of Public Order] officials.

Another great concern of the sergeants' honor court is the case of Master Sgt Velin Goranov, who does not acknowledge the errors he made while intoxicated. The court president surmounted all difficulties in learning the necessary facts in the case. In the court the defendant was forced to make a full admission. However, Goranov did not acknowledge the consequences of his actions, as a result of which the suggestion of his disciplinary dismissal was formulated.

Comrade concern is the guiding principle in the activities of the sergeants' honor court, which tries to make its contribution to gaining the competition with related subunits in the Sofia City MVR Administration. It is no accident that the SPOOR in the 6th Rayon is national champion and bearer of the challenge banner and was awarded a color television set.

Sofia MVR Strengthens Discipline

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Maj Petur Vitanov, NARODEN STRAZH correspondent]

[Text] The Sofia Okrug MVR Administration is engaged in extensive explanatory and education work for strengthening the discipline and observing statutory order and socialist legality. The June 1984 resolutions of the MVR collegium are the guiding principle in the activities of the public influence organs as well--the sergeants' councils, honor courts, Dimitrov room councils and others.

Serious efforts are made to saturate with proper content and enhance the reputation of newly developed forms such as officer and sergeant honor courts.

The most characteristic feature of the sergeants' courts is that, together with the sergeants' councils, they do not wait for the commission of disciplinary violations but take steps to prevent them. The view that the sergeants' court should wait and will get to work if violations have been committed or, in the opposite case, will exist on paper only, was surmounted from the very beginning. In most rayon administrations the sergeants' courts focused their efforts on discovering and eliminating the reasons and conditions which trigger disciplinary violations. The members of the sergeants' courts were oriented to close individual work with officials who tend to commit disciplinary violations.

Let us cite as a positive example the sergeants' council of the department for the preservation of public order of the okrug administration, chaired by Master Sgt Vasil Lelegov, and the sergeants' honor court of the department, whose president is Master Sgt Vladimir Trifonov. Meetings of the collective, birthday celebrations and meetings with department veterans are all aimed at improving the sociopsychological climate and strengthening the discipline as a primary condition for upgrading work quality and efficiency. Actually, here is what Master Sgt Evgeni Malinov has to say on the results of such activities: "As a young serviceman, initially I paid no attention to some minor disciplinary violations. However, I began to feel the condemnation of my comrades and colleagues and went so far as to be tried by a comrade honor court. I will not forget the time when I was frankly told everything. It was because of me that my post was not given an exemplary rating. I thought about it and decided to prove that I can also be the best." Indeed, Master Sgt Malinov changed and became a model for emulation.

The sergeants' honor court at the Svoge Rayon MVR Administration, whose president is Master Sgt Petur Dachev, is also active and principle-minded in

its work. Here again we see the desire to anticipate events, to prevent disciplinary violations and to protect officials from errors and aberrations. "We have not tried a case in the full meaning of the term," said Master Sgt Dachev, "and hopefully there will be no reason for us to try cases." The avoidance of such reasons, however, is due to the court itself, which does not ignore even the most petty violations, and nips them in the bud. It summoned for a talk Master Sgts Angel Spasov, Rade Mladenov, Yordan Vasilev and others, whose behavior was a cause for concern. Thanks to such intolerance and prompt measures, for the past several years no single gross disciplinary violation has occurred at the rayon administration.

Equally praiseworthy initiatives are those of the sergeants' council and honor court of the Samokov Rayon MVR Administration. Their main concern are the young officials above all. "They are the ones who cause difficulties," says Master Sgt Iliya Ivanov, president of the sergeants' honor court. "The character of the young is still unstable. They lack professional experience and sometimes are unable to find the best solution to a complex situation and yield to weaknesses." On two occasions the court has considered the behavior of Master Sgt Ivan Kovachki, who violated labor discipline. Finally, he became aware of the attention and concern of his comrades. The actions of Master Sgt Iliya Chiflidzhanov were considered by the entire sergeants' collective. The circumstances and reasons for failures in his work and behavior were considered in detail. A suggestion was submitted to the official leadership to impose a punishment. The steps which were taken by the rayon administration improved the discipline and the results of official work.

Other positive examples may be found in the work of the sergeants' courts in the MVR rayon administrations in Godech, Slivnitsa and Srednogorie. Unsatisfactory work is being done at the rayon administrations in Ikhtiman, Pravets and Etropole, where preventive educational work is being somewhat ignored by these public organs.

The proper way has been found by the Sofia Okrug MVR Administration: the educational work of the sergeants' honor court, which is a public influence body, is focused on protecting the officials from disciplinary violations and helping the leadership to ensure model exercise of official duties. This is a guarantee for lasting success in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and the National Party Conference.

5003
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GRADUATES FROM INTERNAL MINISTRY SPECIAL SCHOOL COMMISSIONED

Report on Graduation Ceremony

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A ceremony on the occasion of the commissioning of graduates of the 12th graduating class of the G. Dimitrov VSSh [Higher Special School], entitled "Forty Years of Victory," was held at the Chavdar unit monument at the historical Zherkovo site on 12 October.

The ceremony was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, deputy ministers of internal affairs, public figures and visitors and relatives of the students.

The future MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] officials were greeted by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, on the occasion of the first officer commission, at 1700 hours.

Col Petko Kibrov, chief of the G. Dimitrov VSSh, made a short speech and granted the floor to Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of the MVR Cadres Administration. The latter read the order of the comrade minister, with which the graduating class was given the name "Forty Victorious Years," and awarded an officer's commission to the successful graduates; the order presenting awards to best and excellent students was read.

Nikolay Dobrev, Komsomol Central Committee secretary, read the resolution of the Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the Komsomol Rayon Committee on presenting awards to the graduates for high successes achieved in their training and active Komsomol work.

Mincho Pankov, Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee chairman, announced the awards to distinguished Komsomol members and activists.

This was followed by a presentation of diplomas, insignias and awards to the graduates.

Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, greeted most warmly the new officers on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, the government and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov (speech published separately).

A responding speech was delivered by Lt Krasimir Damyanov from the PO [Fire Prevention Service] faculty, the best student of the class.

The ceremony was closed with a ceremonious tattoo.

Minister Addresses New Graduates

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs]

[Text] Comrade generals, officers, teachers and students, dear comrades and guests of our ceremony and comrade young officers of the "Forty Victorious Years" graduation class:

It is with a feeling of particular joy and emotion that I am carrying out the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, party general secretary and State Council chairman, of congratulating most warmly the officers of the "Forty Victorious Years" graduating class of the G. Dimitrov Higher Special School of the MVR, on the occasion of their first officer commissioning and presentation of the diploma for completed higher education.

At this solemn moment, allow me on behalf of the ministry's collegium and on my own to wish you good health and spirit and daring, and worthy fulfillment of your noble duty of defenders of the socialist revolution and the security and public order in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Dear young officers, you are assuming your combat post during the glorious year when our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the 9 September Socialist Revolution--the brightest day in the 13-century-old Bulgarian history.

You have the high honor, comrade graduates, to receive your first commission on this sacred and historical site, in front of the monuments to the Chavdar brigade partisans and to express in silence your reverence and filial gratitude at the exploit of the fighters who paid for our freedom with their blood, and to lay fresh flowers and swear loyalty to their dreams and ideals.

It was here that the first Bulgarian kings built the Zvezdets fortification, to protect the Serdika fortress from Byzantine raids.

It is here that the peaks whisper of the legendary exploits of Chavdar, Manush, Sider and Rada Voyvoda.

It was through here that Panayot Khitov's unit passed, led by Deacon Vasil Levski, the flag bearer. Botev's partisans roamed the dark forests at the foothills of the Murgash.

It was here that the thousands of brave soldiers commanded by General Gurko lost their lives, in their headlong campaign for the liberation of enslaved Bulgaria.

The grandiose Murgash, whose powerful shoulders stand above ridges and precipices, is the silent witness of storms and victories, of the greatness of the human spirit and self-sacrifice in the name of freedom.

It was here again, in the footsteps of the people's protectors, that the daring partisans of the Chavdar unit started from Bukhovski Balkan and the Zherkovo Pass. With Botev's faith and love for the people, guided by the party and inspired by the successes of the victorious Soviet army, the Chavdar brigade partisans won major victories in the battle with the enemy. "Nothing worries the fascist leaders more," said Comrade Todor Zhivkov (Yanko), the party's representative to the detachment, addressing the fourth partisan conference of the Chavdar brigade, "and nothing inspires the working people more than the victories of the detachment. Essentially we are a unit of the victorious Red Army which is mercilessly rousing the Hitlerite hordes and is irrepressibly moving West. Yet we are only 20 kilometers from the heart of fascist Bulgaria."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov played an exceptional role as representative of the okrug party committee in the development and proper organization of the guerrilla struggle in this area. The Chavdar brigade was blood from the blood and flesh from the flesh of the Sofia okrug city and party organization. It wrote the brightest pages in the heroic chronicles of the okrug, the city and the country. Its name became synonymous to the struggle waged by the toiling masses against the German-fascist aggressors and the monarcho-fascist regime. The Chavdar partisans had strong revolutionary tempering acquired in long years of proletarian struggle. The party leaders and commanders of the brigade were comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Shonev, Tone Perenovski, Ivan Traykov, Stefan Khalachev and Veselin Andreev. Dozens of daring fighters developed within it, who disseminated the party's truth in town and country with their weapons and their words. The Chavdar cause remained a bright example of properly fulfilled duty to the party and the memory of the people will remember forever those who fell in the struggle against fascism.

The reason for which today we praise and revere their great exploit, moral greatness and charm is in order to thank them warmly for the eternally living revolutionary flame passed on from generation to generation, as a behest in the struggle for the victory and defense of the socialist revolution and the building of new socialist Bulgaria.

Four decades are a short period in history. To our people, however, this was a period filled with deep revolutionary changes, heroism and creativity. It has been the most fertile and most constructive period in our 13-century-old history, a period unequal in terms of the depth of sociopolitical and spiritual changes of society. Today the Bulgarian People's Republic is a strong and prosperous country with modern industry and highly productive agriculture, advanced material and spiritual culture and proud and happy people, loyal friends and high international reputation.

The role and significance of the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum are historical and lasting. The general Leninist April line is a major accomplishment of our party and people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the party's general secretary and State Council chairman, is the strategist and inspirer of the April line. For nearly 30 years, this line has been followed and steadily enriched and developed under his direct leadership, in accordance with the objective course of historical progress. The latest theoretical elaborations and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the period after the 12th BCP Congress mark a new stage in the development of the strategic April course. They involve the further enrichment of the party's program and a new contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of building a developed socialist society.

Our accomplishments over the past 40 years are the result of the dedicated efforts of the Bulgarian working class, the toiling peasantry and the intelligentsia, of the entire Bulgarian people.

The historical victories and successes achieved by our country are inseparably related to our fraternal friendship and cooperation with the members of the socialist community, the fraternal Soviet Union above all.

Friendship and unity with the CPSU and the Soviet state have always been, are and will remain the cornerstone of the policy of the BCP and our socialist state. The discussions which comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko held and the agreements reached on the adoption of a new comprehensive cooperation program through the year 2000 offer broad prospects for mutually profitable exchanges and for enhancing bilateral cooperation and rapprochement on a qualitatively new level.

The path covered by our people is the same covered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The successes achieved by the people also embody the efforts of the personnel of State Security, the People's Militia, the Border Troops and the Firefighters. As coevals of freedom and created at the very dawn of the victory, for the past 40 years they have watched day and night over safety and public order.

It is our common pride that the personality and cause of Comrade Todor Zhivkov are related to the establishment and further strengthening and development of the MVR organs. The first staff of the people's militia took shape and began to operate under his direct leadership.

Forty victorious years are also 40 years of combat history of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which developed and strengthened as a modern system in the state, capable of carrying out all party assignments.

The MVR organs are steadily increasing their contribution to the implementation of the party's policy in all areas of social life. They are successfully securing for the people conditions for peaceful and constructive toil. The struggle to block the efforts of imperialist reactionary forces and their special services in conducting espionage and ideological, terrorist, smuggling and other subversive and corrupting activities is becoming increasingly

efficient. Positive results have been achieved in limiting, reducing, preventing and exposing crimes and delinquencies, preserving the socialist and private property and rights and legitimate interests of the citizens and ensuring a strong public order and social safety. The combat skill in defense of the inviolability of the state border is increasingly steadily. Improvements in preventing and fighting fires are contributing to the preservation and protection of public property and the life of citizens.

All positive results and achievements of the MVR and its organs for the past 40 years were accomplished under the guidance and supervision of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and, personally, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They are the result of the selfless toil and dedication of the officials--party and Komsomol members--and the extensive support of the working people.

We live in difficult, stressed and worrisome times. Every sensibly thinking person knows that peace, without which no tranquil and constructive toil or progress are possible, is the greatest of all benefits. No sensible and acceptable alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence exists or could exist.

Today, by the fault of the ruling circles in the United States and the NATO countries, the international situation has become extremely aggravated. The policy of confrontation pursued by the war-loving imperialist circles has increased tension throughout the world and disturbed the normal development of relations among countries. Such an aggressive policy is accompanied by unparalleled military programs aimed at dealing a sudden nuclear strike at the Warsaw Pact countries. This was the purpose for which first nuclear strike crews and Pershing II missiles were deployed in Western Europe. At the same time, the United States is adding to its armaments new strategic missiles, heavy commerce and chemical, biological and geophysical weapons. Plans are being drafted for the militarization of outer space.

We are witnessing the brutal violation of the freedom of independent Grenada, the undeclared war on the people of Nicaragua, steady provocations against Cuba and the irresponsible actions of the American military in Lebanon and the Middle East and many other countries. Actions, rather than the demagogic rhetoric of the President, expose the aggressive nature of imperialism and its policy.

The Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the members of the socialist community are firmly and systematically supporting the position that a conversion to a policy of realism, sober consideration and practical interaction must take place in order to resolve the problems of mankind. Peaceful coexistence and cooperation among different countries and peoples are entirely possible with an honest and constructive approach and clear political objectives. The specific Soviet proposals reflect the most topical needs and dreams of mankind--removing the threat of nuclear war from the earth and in outer space. As was emphasized at the 39th United Nations session as well, the course charted by the USSR remains unchanged. It is directed toward peace, disarmament and limiting and, subsequently, eliminating nuclear weapons. This position has been repeatedly proclaimed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The Bulgarian People's Republic actively supports the peace initiatives and participates in the efforts to improve the political climate in Europe and the rest of the world. The steps taken by our party and state leadership of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone are earning extensive recognition and approval. This idea is warmly supported by the peace movement.

The aggressive U.S. foreign policy course is accompanied by an expanded ideological offensive against the socialist countries. Intelligence and other special services of the United States and the NATO countries and their ideological organs and centers have been assigned a special role in the crusade which President Reagan proclaimed in 1982.

In the course of their subversive activities, they are increasingly resorting to extreme means, including terrorism. At the same time, they organize noisy propaganda campaigns in order to distract the attention of public opinion. They accuse other countries of terrorist activities and of smuggling weapons and drugs.

Historical experience proves that crusades have invariably failed. No more than a few foreign names have been preserved by our history from such crusades, thus reminding us of the tragic end of those who dared to enter Bulgarian soil uninvited.

Today our party and all working people are engaged in resolving the exceptionally important problems set at the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's latest works. These involve problems of decisive intensification of the national economy, further building the material and technical base, systematically applying the economic approach and its mechanism, increasingly satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the people, improving the political system and the further development of socialist democracy, and achieving high quality everywhere and in all activities. They are also the base for the specific assignments of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the strict requirements which face the people who have dedicated their lives to defending the country's security and public order. What is needed is infinite loyalty to the cause of the socialist revolution, inflexible loyalty to the party and the people's regime, constant ties with the people, firmness in the struggle against the class enemy, high-level humanism and firm observance of socialist legality, high overall and professional standards, contemporary knowledge and the ability to provide an accurate class-party assessment of all facts, events and phenomena.

You must never forget that the MVR official is a political fighter of the party, that he fights in peacetime as well, every day, the enemies of the socialist homeland and the violators of socialist legality. The new and significantly more important assignments of the MVR may be carried out only by educated and highly skilled personnel familiar with the achievements of science and technical progress, who can apply them creatively and are able to make accurate and precise decisions even under most difficult circumstances.

During your training at the G. Dimitrov Higher Special School you acquired knowledge and professional training which will be a solid foundation for your

future successful practical work and your development as officers. In this respect the school's leadership and the entire teaching and command personnel deserve great credit, for which reason on this solemn day the leadership of the ministry and the rayon BCP committee express their warm gratitude.

Learn in the course of your future activities from the revolutionary experience, political training and wisdom and operative skills of the old MVR officials, tested in the class battles. Learn battle comradeship and collectivism from them. These qualities, combined with your youthful enthusiasm and daring and modern specialized training, are an important prerequisite for successful work.

Learn from and follow the example of the Soviet security and public order organs. Do not forget that for the past 40 years the MVR organs have learned and continue to learn from the rich experience of the great Soviet Chekists, border troops, militia officials and firefighters.

You will be meeting the active support and understanding of the public, the labor collectives and all honest working people everywhere and every day. Remember that the strength of the MVR organs rests in the people and in its inseparable ties with the working people. The present demands more work silently, tremendous and stressed work for the sake of the people and the good of the people.

On my behalf and on behalf of the MVR leadership I thank the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee and the other state and public organs and organizations for the warm welcome they have given us in the organization of this ceremony.

Allow me to assure on your behalf the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary, and your parents and teachers that joining the Ministry of Internal Affairs will be young officers who will bear high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and will justify through their actions the trust of the people and our beloved communist party. They will carry out their assignments with courage, honor and conscience. We are pleased that new forces are joining the struggle for protecting the security and public order in the country.

Good luck, young comrades! I wish you once again good health, personal happiness and creative successes!

Hurray, comrades, for the glory of the Bulgarian Communist Party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the heroic Bulgarian people, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the cause of socialism and peace, your success and our dear fatherland the Bulgarian People's Republic!

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BULGARIA

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR FORCE OUTLINED

Sofia SERZHANT in Bulgarian No 9, 1984 pp 1, 2

[Article by Todor Trifonov, Major General, Air Force: "The Bulgarian Air Force Over the 40 Years of People's Rule"]

[Text] The aid given by the Red Army was decisive in bringing about the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Without this aid the victory of the socialist revolution would have been impossible, despite the epic struggles and battles of the partisan detachments, the heroism of the national partisans, the self-sacrifice of the guerrilla supporters, and the stoicism of political prisoners and those confined to concentration camps. The Red Army also played an enormous role in liberation of other peoples of Europe and Asia. Those political figures in certain countries who insinuate or outright assert that the countries freed themselves from occupation, that the socialist revolution triumphed in these countries as a result of their efforts, may and should be asked why they did not free themselves, not 3 years or even 3 months, but only 3 days earlier. They cannot answer this question, because without the victories of the Red Army, as the mathematical expression has it, the problem cannot be solved.

The past is now receding farther and farther from us, as is also that time when communist truth was permeating the personnel of the army despite the cruel inquisitions, despite the harsh law on protection of the state and the merciless court-martial. Thousands of sons of the people, taught by the party, risked their lives in working among the personnel of the old army. Thanks to their selfless work, the love of the Bulgarian for Russia was transformed into a material force which thwarted the German agents in Bulgaria from dispatching troops to the Eastern Front. Even "faithful" members of His Majesty's Air Force were not free from the influence of the party. Despite the rigorous process of personnel selection, especially selection of noncommissioned and commissioned officers, sons of the people convinced of the victory of communism penetrated air force and security units. This is attested by the discovery in air force units of conspiracies at the Bozhurishte, Kazanluk, Plovdiv, and the other air force bases, at some of which repeated conspiracies were detected.

The communists and Young Communist League members detected were subjected to inhuman inquisitions, but they remained silent, bearing up stoically

under the suffering, and not a single conspiracy went beyond the confines of the barracks. To them, as to every member of the Young Communist League, death in defense of a comrade in arms was preferable to life at the cost of betrayal. Air Force officer candidate Zhelyu Manolov and noncommissioned officer candidates Krustyu Belenski and Nikola Bonev died heroic deaths, while others such as Argir Stoyanov Khristov, Slavi Zhelyazkov, and Kiril Buchvarov became national partisans (the first two perished in unequal combat with the despicable class enemy). And no words of betrayal were uttered by Vladimir Khristov and Aleksandur Vitanov, who passed through the hell of inquisition and were condemned to long terms of imprisonment.

Not only did the military men nourished and educated by the party fight bravely for achievement of victory; they also fought bravely to protect their country from the again impending fascist threat from the west. The Bulgarian Army was revived by infusion of partisan detachments into it, establishment of the soldier's committees and the deputy commander institute and by purging the Army of its most inveterate fascist elements. On 9 September 1944 it joined the war against fascist Germany, and shoulder to shoulder with the glorious liberating Red Army made its way from Vrushka Chuka, Stratsin, Strazhin, Surdulitsa, Kriva Palanka, and Tsarevo Selo through Yugoslavia and Hungary, to the Austrian Alps, covering its battle standards with undying glory.

During the first phase of the Patriotic War the men wearing blue epaulets, the airmen and parachute troops, also contributed their share to the victory over fascist Germany. As early as 9 September 1944 Bulgarian aircraft carried out reconnaissance of the German fascist troops present in Yugoslavia, and shortly afterward dealt the first blows against the German hordes headed toward Bulgaria. Throughout the first phase of the Patriotic War the Bulgarian Air Force operated at the highest intensity and effectiveness permitted by the existing conditions, and thanks to the decisive aid of the Soviet 17th Air Army, secured the necessary air support for our army. The willingness of the Bulgarian to make self-sacrifices and his heroism were displayed in the course of combat operations, as well as in the antifascist struggle. The death of the brave was that of airmen Second Lieutenant Marin Angelov Tsvetkov and noncommissioned officer candidates Dimitur Khristov Minchev and Zdravko V. Cholakov, radio telegraph operators noncommissioned officer candidates Pencho Khristo Sergiev, Stefan D. Uzunov, and others. Fighter pilot Asen Nikolov Petkov also died a hero's death. Captured following the crash of his plane, Lieutenant Nedelcho Dimitrov Bonchev remained faithful to his oath, not disclosing military secrets, for which reason he was executed by the German fascists. In the course of combat operations all the branches of the Air Force carried out the combat missions assigned to them.

The building of the Bulgarian People's Army, and of the Air Force as a component of it, began after the victory of the socialist revolution. When the Patriotic War had ended, radical changes were made in the development of our Air Force. The training of new cadres began, as did mastery of new Soviet aircraft and the new Soviet method of military training of airmen, imbued with concern for man and his protection by ensuring the maximum operational efficiency of flights.

Assimilation of the experience of the Soviet Air Force was placed under the direction of Soviet specialists, pilots, engineers, and technicians. The assimilation of this experience is associated with the name of airmen Zakhari Zakhariev, hero of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Kiril Kirilov, hero of socialist labor, aviation engineer Avgust Kabakchiev, hero of socialist labor, and other political emigre pilots and technicians returned from the Soviet Union.

The new stage in the development of the Air Force is also associated with the entry of large numbers of former national partisans and Young Communist League members into the Air Force. Some of them developed into talented flight instructors and commanders, such as Colonel General Simeon Simeonov, Lieutenant General Dobri Dobrev, Lieutenant General Yordan Stefanov, Stefan Angelov, Atanas Atanasov, Grigor Sokolov, Tanyu Kaludov, and many others.

Officers and noncommissioned officers were trained in 2 directions, education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the direction of boundless devotion to the party and people, readiness for self-sacrifice in the name of the shining ideals of communism, and that of professional development, mastery of the principles of contemporary science and of scientific and technical progress typical of the Air Force throughout the entire stage. This is indicated by the fact that hardly had the airmen of the partisan classes and the ones following mastered the propeller-driven Yak-9, Pe-2, Tu-2, and other planes, and with them their technical structure, than they had to begin to master the then mysterious jet airplane. Within a short time they mastered the jet Yak-17, Yak-23, and only a year later the new MiG-15, and thereafter a whole series of new types and modifications of aircraft. They learned to fly under simple conditions and complex ones (in and above clouds), in daytime and at night, at low and very low altitudes (in grazing flight) and in the stratosphere, to fire at ground and aerial targets, and to perform bombing and other missions.

Perfection of the combat skills of airmen was speeded up, since the imperialist reaction was applying pressure on our borders. Not a week passed without a border incident. Violations of Bulgarian airspace occurred almost every month. The times demanded tremendous intensity, the application of enormous efforts by the Air Force. By their enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and labor the personnel of the Air Force met the requirements of the times, and within a brief period the specified training courses were completed by hundreds of airmen rather than just individuals. Among the first to complete training were airmen Kovachev, Bozhilov, Tsekov, Dimov, and others. During these years the development of airmen as masters of flying and combat utilization was paralleled by the training of technical cadres, who mastered the art of command as well as use of equipment and learned to educate and control small and large military groups. Airmen proving themselves to be talented commanders were Lyubcho Blagoev, Zhelyazko Zhelyazkov, Stoyan Velkov, Boris Kamenov, Delo Zhulev, Lyuben Leonidov, and others, as well as engineers Blagoev, Nenkov, Nikolov, Atanasov, Teodosiev, and others. From the ranks of airmen also came the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Georgi Ivanov, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

During those years, when all airfields were scenes of round-the-clock activity bent toward mastery of new equipment, toward surmounting the obstacles presented by nighttime darkness and the cloud-covered skies, and toward achievement of operational efficiency, heavy burdens were placed on the shoulders of the noncommissioned officers, who by persistent work and diligence mastered the complex Air Force equipment, kept it in good mechanical condition and combat readiness, and ensured continuity of flights and operational readiness in both the cold of winter and the heat of summer, under living conditions unimaginably difficult from the present-day perspective. As masters of their trade we may mention warrant officers Bonyu Tsankov, former member of a party combat group, Khadzhiev (both of whom were later commissioned as officers), Nedevski, Stoynov, Chonov, and others, technicians aboard Yak-9, Yak-11, and MiG-15 aircraft, warrant officers Donchev and Chelebiev, foremen of repair shops, Deyanov, aircraft armorer, and others. This period was characterized by extremely intense camaraderie and close friendship which existed between the airmen, including the commanders of different ranks and the noncommissioned officer technicians aboard their aircraft and other specialists.

The positions gained became the launching pads for assault on new altitudes. This is indicated by the fact that in recent years there has been a constant increase in the number of airmen awarded the title of military pilot first class, that the units are being joined by young engineer airmen who in their special education stand a whole head taller than those 3 decades ago.

Today some persons are daring to proclaim a new "crusade" against communism. They are foolhardy persons who with strategic missiles based on land, in the air, and at sea cherish the insane hope of conquering even outer space as a launch pad for lethal new ray weapons.

Along with the men of the entire Bulgarian People's Army, Air Force personnel are standing guard faithfully to defend the skies of our country. The imperialists harbor the vain illusion that they are outstripping us in the development of materiel, and that they can surprise us on the strategic or tactical scale in delivering a first strike from the air with or without nuclear weapons, since one of the components of our military might, the Air Force, is always ready for combat and is always alertly watching the actions of the enemies of peace. Second and third-generation aircraft with their supersonic speeds, missiles and bombs, electronic eyes, and airborne computers are in the sane, capable hands of highly skilled pilots and technicians, officers and noncommissioned officers, and their control and combat support are accomplished by no less skilled officers, noncommissioned officers, and other specialists, armorers and radio operators, electronic equipment technicians and computer programmers, navigators, headquarters, rear service, and communications personnel, etc. They are all working untiringly to master the full combat and technical potential of the combat and support equipment, displaying high will power, endurance, and courage.

Great success in training of young pilots and technicians has been achieved by the teachers, instructors, and commanders of the G. Benkovski Higher

People's Air Force Academy and the personnel of the Air Force combat units, whose accomplishments were the most clearly demonstrated in the Shield '82 exercise and the other exercises following it. The pilots of the units in which officer Parapunov serves and the units in which officers Malchev, Georgiev, and Popov serve demonstrated their skill during the Shield '82 exercise. In high-minded competition with Soviet airmen they showed themselves to be a worthy ally of the Soviet Air Force and the air forces of the fraternal socialist countries.

The noncommissioned officers of all specialties in the aircraft and support units are also making their contribution to maintenance of combat readiness and ensuring accident-free flights. Warrant officers Ivan Mirchev Asenov, Asen Atanasov Mitkov, Ventsislav Nedkov Kunchev, Iliya Khristov Iliev, Khristo Lalev Kazakov, Kolyu Milchev Nikolov, Angel Metodiev Banchev, Dimo Marinov Terziev, and other outstanding combat and political training graduates of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force Academy will be among those who with a feeling of duty well done, proud that they are sons of a heroic people, of our socialist homeland, and soldiers of peace, will celebrate the bright Bulgarian Air Force holiday. But the men of the Bulgarian Air Force know that what today is an achievement is tomorrow a thing of the past. And the past is always old and marked with a minus sign. They know that the successes they have accomplished are not the ultimate goal but the starting point for conquest of new heights. In anticipation of our Air Force holiday, we are all redoubling our efforts, working night and day, to improve piloting, combat utilization, the tactical skill of pilots, the high professional skill in maintenance and utilization of the full combat potential of aircraft and other combat and support materiel and weapons, in order always to be equal to the demands of the party, of life, and of any modern war.

We are faithful allies of the Soviet Army, and we consequently are a part of the hope and guarantee of peace and of preservation of life on this planet. This feeling is yet another immeasurable, inexhaustible source of strength and inspiration for even more persistent and untiring military labor. The men of the Bulgarian Air Force will take with them into the 5th decade of our socialist chronology their perseverance, tirelessness, enthusiasm, responsibility and belief in the bright future of communism.

6115

CSO: 2200/35

U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES CRITICIZED

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 17, 1984 pp 42-45

[Article by Vladimir Petrak: "Technological War, Illusion and Reality"]

[Text] American political thought has for a long time been outright obsessed with the idea of how to build up an overwhelming superiority of the United States over other, especially socialist, states, and in all areas at that: in culture and life style, in the military and in scientific-technological development, (it is noteworthy that the last two areas are closely linked). It is an old mania, stemming from the chauvinistic notions of the American bourgeois about the exceptionality of his way of life, of the forms and content of the sociopolitical establishment of the United States, which "predestines" it to have a mission in the world, to Americanize and finally control it. A significant role in these notions and in the foreign policy of the United States is to be played by its scientific technological potential.

Bourgeois, and above all American, political science long ago appraised the importance of that potential as a significant component in the balance of forces in international relations. For example, in the three-part study "Science, Technology and American Diplomacy," written at the instigation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, it is emphasized that science and technology create new possibilities for the attainment of the main goals of U.S. foreign policy. According to this study, they "merit more attention than any other priority of national policy, than any other component of the national programs, both from the point of view of the short-term, as well as the long-term future of the United States." The history of the last decades shows that the quicker the American empire crumbles, the more positions the United States loses in the world political, economic, and ideological arena, and the stronger the military-strategic balance between them and the USSR is, the more importance they attach to the preservation and strengthening of their scientific-technological superiority. It can even be said that they consider it as a sort of last reserve for the regeneration of their one-time strength in the military and nonmilitary forms of world class struggle, as the last means of acquiring their one-time economic and political influence.

Although the technological lead of the United States over their capitalist competitors is still considerable, and in a number of key areas which demand sophistication in the application of science it is still increasing, we are witness to the disappearance of this asymmetry and to the process of equalization of many economic and scientific-technical indicators in all three main world centers of monopolistic capital. In some areas the United States actually lags behind. A particularly graphic example is the advance of Japanese electronics, Western European metallurgy or nuclear power. Against the above-mentioned process leading to the undoing of this asymmetry, which the United States has always used for the creation of a lopsided dependence of other countries upon itself, American imperialism is trying to defend itself by all means.

The alliance of private monopolies and the Reagan administration, unprecedented in the history of the United States, is therefore marshaling the production, capital, and intellectual forces of the United States for the preservation and expansion of the scientific-technological superiority of the United States, at least over their capitalist competitors and with the best prospects. Significantly, the United States is trying to gain various advances vis-a-vis the socialist countries. Washington uses the strength and development of its scientific-technological potential above all for the acquisition of military superiority over those countries and toward the conduct of nonmilitary forms of war against them. Furthermore, it is also used for American economic expansion in the world. Washington tries to make other, especially developing, countries dependent on its scientific-technological potential, fetter them to it, make it an instrument for the attainment of capital gains and a means for its coercive foreign policy.

The United States profits not only economically, but also politically from the attempt of the developing countries to overcome their backwardness by exporting its technology to them and, at the same time, trying to enforce the capitalist system of production. Developing countries are usually not capable, because of the lack of their own scientific and technical specialists who, among other things, leave for the United States as a result of the American system of "brain buying" assuring with their own forces the launching and continuous operation of complicated technological systems imported from the United States. These technological systems are maintained by American experts and advisors who, politically, ideologically, and with the import of capitalist methods of control, not only influence the social climate created by the exported technological systems, but also secure their positions in the economy and external relations of a particular developing country.

For example, as far as American communication satellites are concerned, which are used by the press agencies, radio, and television of the developing countries, they serve as a unique means of mass influence on the populace of the new states in the spirit of ideology and policy of American imperialism. In the "technological involvement" of the United States in the developing countries, genuine aid to their economy plays only a secondary role. In this respect, next to the acquisition of enormous gains, the United States

is primarily interested in the creation of various kinds of dependence of these countries on themselves, in turning them from a noncapitalistic path of development and influencing them ideological, in other words in a sort of "technological sabotage." Therefore, the United States does not look favorably on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the new states and the socialist countries, for this cooperation has fractured the imperialistic technological monopoly and presents a real contribution to the development of the economy of these states and to the establishment of their political independence.

Above all, however, the United States and the other capitalist countries are trying to use their scientific technological potential in their policy of confrontation with the socialist countries. Washington has again activated its cold war instrument--the Coordinating Committee (COCOM), founded in November 1949 on its initiative--with the object of controlling the export of the so-called strategic goods to the USSR and to East European socialist countries. Today, COCOM's members are the 14 countries of NATO and Japan.

In 1979, the Congress of the United States considerably extended the list of goods forbidden for export to the USSR. President Carter wanted to strengthen an economic blockade (his embargo on American wheat export to the USSR) by a technological blockade. In 1980, he proposed a considerable extension of the list of products and technologies forbidden for export to the socialist countries and ordered an end to the practice of exceptions. Particularly affected were high-technology items. COCOM had at that time become an instrument of cold war again. The economic, and within its framework also the technological, war against the socialist countries was further intensified after the Regan Republican administration came to power.

In December 1981, the United States announced a whole series of sanctions against the USSR and Poland and increased its already harsh pressure on its allies. At the same time, they outlined a program of "modernization" of COCOM and tried to change it from a voluntary organization into a political body, whose decision would be binding on all its members. The Regan administration expanded the list of goods prohibited for export to the socialist countries, and strove for an annulment of the practice of "exceptions." It also increased the budget of the COCOM by five times. In March 1983, the American President signed Directive No 75 of the National Security Council on the right to annul any kind of foreign contract, including licensed agreements between U.S. firms and their Western partners, if they are in some way connected with deliveries to the Soviet Union. In April 1983, Regan presented to Congress another proposal for a law on the control of export, imposing sanctions against states which supply modern technology to the USSR. Reganites constantly clamor for an offensive against economic contacts between East and West and every crude pressure in order to force their allies in NATO and Japan to impose economic sanctions against the socialist countries.

The driving force behind this behavior of the U.S. Government is the old cold war illusion about the possibility of suffocating the socialist countries economically, strengthened by an American "technological chauvinism" which manifests itself in the form of an unshakable belief in the superiority of American know-how and technology. The ideologues of the American monopolies and NATO strategists have always placed great hopes on economic pressure on the socialist countries. Special attention has been devoted to so-called "technological war." "Technological war affords access to modern armament and equipment for all forms of military action," wrote as early as 1972 S. Possony and J. Fournell, "...it makes reliable and effective the cold war. Technological war, combined with psychological war, as well as all forms of war, is to impose one's will on the enemy."

Already in the period of the Helsinki Conference, the Western anticommunist press was calling for reduction of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries. At that time American "Hawks" called doing business and even cooperation, with the socialist countries a "one-way street" allegedly advantageous only to the socialist countries. However, the fact that business between East and West grew about 18 times in the years 1965-1980 indicates that both sides have gained. Similarly, today as before the adversaries of detente deem that the purchase of Western licenses, machines, and devices in capitalist states enables the socialist countries to get access to the most modern technologies, which it is said they have not been capable of producing themselves. And, according to these ideologues and politicians, indirectly contributes to a strengthening of the military power of those countries and encourages "communist aggression." By giving credit for purchases of Western technology exported to the socialist countries, the "free world" thus supposedly finances regimes which are its enemies.

Many of the various aspects of the economic and technological war which imperialism wages against the socialist states are not to be underestimated. The socialist states, including Poland after the overthrow of counterrevolution, have drawn the proper conclusions from their experience and applied them to their own investment and mutual-aid policies. They are also realistic in their approach to economic ties with the capitalist countries. All the more absurd are the ideas of today's cold warriors, who expect that technological war will cause the collapse of the socialist economy, that it will make the socialist states more amenable to ideological compromises with the West. The degree of growth shown by the scientific-technological potential of the states of CEMA belies all those cold war hopes. While in 1974 the total fund of inventions of the CEMA countries amounted to 46,000 technical innovations, in 1980 there were already 113,000 of them. In 1971, there were only 33,000 inventions registered in the USSR, while in 1980 the number grew to 93,000. As far as the number of applications and new registered personal inventions is concerned, the USSR today is in the first place in the world, surpassing the United States by almost 2.5 times. The share of the CEMA countries in the yearly increase of all inventions in the world has grown in the past decade from 27.6 to 48.4 percent. In other words, in 1980, almost every second invention came from the CEMA countries.

The continuously and quickly developing economy of the socialist states, which punctually fulfill their commercial obligations, brings to the Western European economy tens of billions of dollars of orders as well as employment for millions of workers and technicians. In other words, exchange of goods with the socialist states is an essential contribution to the economy of the European Economic Community. Once again, objective economic conditions appear to be stronger than the wish and will of even the staunchest anti-communists. It is becoming clear that the United States cannot win either a nuclear war and arms race or a technological war against the socialist countries.

12350

CSO: 2400/23

- 1) in section 2, paragraph 1 point 3 now reads:
"3) a stipend of 3,100 zlotys to cover the indispensable costs of school assistance and other living costs,"
- 2) in section 14:
 - a) following paragraph 1, section 1a is added to read:
"1a. The students of higher maritime schools, compulsorily housed in student dormitories, are exempt from paying the fees spoken of in paragraph 1 point 4.",
 - b) in paragraph 5, after the phrase "in paragraphs 3 and 4" the phrase "as well as in paragraph 1a" is added.

Section 2. The decree comes into force on 1 October 1984.

[signed] The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology: B. Miskiewicz

8536
CSO: 2600/77

COMMON INTERESTS, INTENSIFIED EDUCATION STRESSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with Jerzy Silski, chairman of the Ideological Committee of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Poznan, by Zygmunt Rola: "Development of Consciousness--Without Admonishment"]

[Text] [Question] I hear people say that there is so much needless talk of understanding, when it is obvious that the communists will not abandon dialectical materialism, and Catholics will not abandon the principles of their faith. This is an obvious misunderstanding, but what are its roots?

[Answer] In the consciousness of our society, a variety of current stereotypes, opinions and simplification, which can be described as a confusion of ideas, are functioning. With all the differences that divide our society, it is most important to seek that which binds, and not accentuate that which divides. Therefore, in seeking that which binds I would note above all that which stems from the higher interests of the state and socialist society.

Obviously, one cannot ignore the fact that many people not only do not like our system, but are actively fighting it. Many are disappointed. Many stubbornly believe that the system is unreformable.

But even in spite of differing philosophies of life, isn't it possible to work together for a more effective way out of the economic crisis? And what's wrong if we all strive to eliminate the phenomenon of social pathology?

[Question] Do attempts to find that which binds--in the name of building of understanding--lead to the forcing of ideological eclecticism and artificial muting of political differences?

[Answer] There could be such tendencies. As the party documents confirm, in the past we had tendencies repeatedly to treat ideology transparently, even in the form of a thesis about moral-political unity, a beautiful thesis, but one which does not correspond to reality. In the meantime, the nature of Marxism shows that reality should be seen for what it is, and not for what we wish it could be. Such wishful thinking brings harm to the party, and it does not serve the cause of unity. Somebody said once that experience is a merciless teacher, because it gives results first and then lessons. We have behind

us different experiences, from which people draw a variety of lessons, one of which is the following: Poles--if they want to--are able to come to an understanding. However, this requires patience, calm activity, consistent realization of the political line which is formulated in the party documents.

[Question] What, then, is the primary task in the process of the ideological strengthening of the party?

[Answer] Confirmation of the effectiveness of the ideals and principles of socialism. Unfortunately, in practice, as is known from the not too distant past, this tends to be reduced repeatedly to philosophizing, sermonizing, moralizing, and making declarations.

In the closing speech at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski presented a list of the frailties of our public life. That list is very long. One should remember, however, how very broad is the circle of persons who in this regard commit "sins." That is why the strengthening of the supervisory functions of the party is needed so much. This kind of mechanism is included in the PZPR statute.

[Question] Does it always function as it should, and has the party learned to take advantage of this mechanism?

[Answer] One cannot reduce these problems to effective verbosity or become fascinated with grand numbers: thousands of people educated, hundreds of meetings, conferences... One rebuilds consciousness much more slowly than economy or policy. But this ideological activity is the one element that can speed up changes in those fields. If they speed up, it means that the ideological influence is effective. If not, it is necessary to seek new forms and methods of activity, new answers to questions that life poses.

12540
CSO: 2600/42

REVISION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PROGRAM CONSIDERED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Ewa Kluczkowska]

[Text] Two years ago the student community received a new system of financial aid. A discussion on the most just distribution of funds assigned for this purpose had begun much earlier and continues till today. The principles of financial aid currently in force have as many supporters as opponents.

The system of scholarships is social, the state's aid directed above all to students from the lowest income families. The scholarship received by an actual student depends on the per capita income of his family. Therefore the student is obliged to present a statement about his parents' income. The procedure for allotting scholarships generates a lot of controversy. In not a few cases the presented statements do not reflect the real material situation. On the other hand, verification of each submitted statement seems impossible; their number is very large and the workplaces and institutions issuing them are spread all over Poland. It would require a special staff, which colleges do not have at their disposal.

Directly Into Student Hands

Briefly put, the idea behind the new system is the following: the subsidy for students from the state budget must not be hidden (previously it did not reach student hands directly and instead subsidized the costs of student dormitories and dining halls). The student receives a higher scholarship, but also pays the full cost of the meals and dormitory. Thus the payments for the dormitory and meals in the dining hall have increased.

In the first months following the implementation of the new principles of financial aid, a drastic decline was noted in the number of students using the dining halls, due to the high prices of the meals. It was, therefore, necessary to reduce the payments for the meals, at the same time reducing the base for calculating the scholarship amount.

The new system also introduced repayable scholarships, which the student can receive from the college according to its financial possibilities. Not fre-

quently, however, can students make use of these privileges; there simply are not enough funds for this.

The principles adopted 2 years ago are not tied to the student's academic achievement. It seems that the rewarding of knowledge and learning ought to be a necessary and proper element of a college education; hence, the efforts of the Ministry of Education to create a system of financial aid capable of meeting these expectations.

Tied to the Grades

The ministry has prepared a new project for a financial aid system which even at the first reading seems to be less complicated than the present one. It gives preferential treatment to those students who come to college, indeed, to acquire knowledge, as proven by their academic results. An appropriate point [of the project] states: "The students of the second year and higher, who in the prescribed term received their grades with a high average, may receive a state scholarship up to an amount not exceeding the minimum wage in the socialized economy."

The scholarship would be paid 12 months in the year. Bearing in mind the question of the diversity of the courses of study and the different degrees of difficulty of exams in particular years, it has been proposed that detailed principles of granting state scholarships should be determined by the college. This proposal gives colleges greater independence than they have had until now. By the same token, the school of higher education would have greater responsibility toward the student community for the decisions made.

First year students who are only beginning their academic career would be given so-called social scholarships to cover the costs of food in the amount not exceeding the payment for meals in the student dining halls. There would also exist a possibility in justified cases of waiving a payment for a place in the dormitory. Bearing in mind various accidents of fate, it has been proposed that upper classmen should also have the possibility of applying for this type of aid, independently of the state scholarships they receive.

A Less Expensive Dormitory?

The new principles of financial aid also propose the introduction of lower payments for the dormitory ("The student pays a part of the cost of the place in the amount not exceeding one fourth of the minimum wage in the socialized economy") and for food in the dining halls, cafeterias and snack bars ("Students pay the price equal to the cost of the ingredients used in the production of the meal, less the cost of a rebate not exceeding 20 percent"). Will these costs be much lower than the present ones? Currently students pay on the average 2,000 zlotys for the dormitory, and if the ministerial project is accepted, every month they would pay no more than 800 zlotys (one-fourth of the minimum wage, provided that the latter is not raised). This proposal

can hardly be advertised as an "inexpensive dorm," nevertheless the payment would be lower.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, presenting a concrete proposal for a financial aid system to the student community, did not limit the discussion to this proposal only. All submitted ideas will be considered, including the current principles. Several basic questions were also asked, the answers to which determine the structure of the whole system: what kind of payments should there be for dining hall meals and a place in the dormitory, should student families receive help, should statements about the parents' income be treated as the actual reflection of the financial situation, and others.

The results of the general discussion continued in the student community until November will have a bearing on the final preparation of the principles of financial aid. Student organizations will also give their opinions. All of the opinions ought to be guided by the major thought: The considerable funds assigned by the state for student financial aid ought to be divided in the way considered by society to be the most just, in conformity with the expectations of the student community.

12270
CSO: 2600/137

POLAND

BRIEFS

WOZNIAK BEGINS PRAGUE VISIT--A delegation of the PZPR's Warsaw Committee, which includes its first secretary, Politburo member Marian Wozniak, has begun a 4-day official friendship visit to Prague. The delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the grave of Klement Gottwald, and a bouquet of flowers at the mausoleum of the Soviet Army. Talks began on cooperation between the two towns. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84]

CZYREK ARRIVES IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, Nov 18--A PUWP CC delegation with Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, and Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Wladzimierz Mokrzyszczak arrived here today to participate in the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party to start on November 19. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0708 GMT 19 Nov 84]

CSO: 2020/26

ROLE OF MILITARY IN WAR, PEACE REVIEWED

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Colonel General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense: "On Guard Over the Country's Revolutionary Achievements, Liberty and Independence"]

[Text] In the magnificent spirit of an event near in time and of particular importance in the life of the country and our entire party and people, the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, today we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The observance of Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents warm homage to our army, which over the thousands of years of history of the people has served with dedication the noble ideals of defense of the right of the people in its ancestral home to independent and sovereign existence, and at the same time symbolizes the high esteem which the army enjoys in socialist society, the heartfelt respect for the battles and sacrifices by Romanian soldiers for the liberty and independence of the country and their contribution to the defeat of National Socialist Germany.

As has been pointed out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the country's army, whose history extends over more than 2000 years, "has been directly involved in the entire history and struggle of the Romanian people against foreign domination and for defense of independence, formation of a unified national state, and protection of national sovereignty." It carries on a majestic heroic tradition.

Four decades ago, during the tumultuous days of August, when the Romanian Communist Party was succeeding in forming a coalition of all patriotic and democratic forces around its platform of struggle against fascist domination, the broad popular masses, the entire people, and the army as one man turned their weapons against the Hitlerite occupiers.

Between 23 and 31 August 1944 the Romanian Army, acting together with the patriotic guards and partisan formations, eliminated the resistance of the Hitlerite forces, liberating an area of about 150,000 square kilometers, greatly facilitating the advance of Soviet forces into the interior of the Balkan Peninsula and toward Central Europe.

Following the successful conclusion of the insurrections, the Romanian Army, inspired by profound patriotism, entered together with the Soviet Army into battle for liberation of the northwestern part of Romania from foreign occupation. After 2 months of violent battles with the enemy, on 25 October 1944 the last strip of Romanian soil, under Hungarian-German occupation, was liberated. In observance of this memorable event, 25 October has been instituted and is celebrated year after year as Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Continuing the struggle, side by side with the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the Second World War, the Romanian Army participated with all its forces in the major battles fought against fascism in the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the northeastern part of Austria.

Until the final victory over National Socialist Germany on 9 May 1945, in the 260 days of difficult battle the Romanian Army advanced more than 1700 kilometers, from the shores of the Black Sea to the Bohemian Plateau, liberated nearly 4000 localities and populated areas, crossed 12 bodies of water, scaled 20 high mountains, and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses equivalent to 14 divisions. To achieve these successes, the Romanian Army committed more than 500,000 troops to battle, suffering more than 170,000 casualties (dead, wounded, missing). The contribution made by Romania to the victory over fascism earned well-deserved international recognition. At the Paris Peace Conference the foreign minister of the USSR pointed out that, "together with us, with the allied troops, new democratic Romania began its struggle for the defeat of Hitler; it made considerable sacrifices in this struggle, and we are all thankful for the services rendered to this cause by the Romanian people."

In step with the profound revolutionary changes in Romanian society over the 4 decades of the free and independent life of socialist Romania, through the care of the party and state the army has undergone radical changes in the functions assigned to it and in its outward appearance, with the army placing emphasis from year to year on its character of revolutionary army serving the supreme interests of the people and identifying itself fully with the people's aspirations for progress, independence, and peace. The Romanian Army is today a modern, thoroughly trained and seasoned military organism with a high level of organization, one well equipped with weapons and combat materiel and capable of carrying out, together with the other elements of the national defense system and the entire people, its fundamental mission of protecting the achievements of socialism and national independence and sovereignty. As a result of application of the principles of the national military doctrine, the brilliant founder of which is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the requirements of the directive of the supreme commander regarding military and political training of the army during the current stage, there has been an increase in the organizational capacity of the commands and headquarters. In addition, the practical application nature of the instruction process has been intensified. The army undergoes training jointly with units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the patriotic guards, and the detachments for training of young people for defense of the country, and action is being

taken to assure that every locality and socioeconomic unit will be a bastion of labor, struggle, and defense.

The direct participation by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in numerous military activities, his frequent meetings with the active basic cadres of the Army, and his masterful analyses of strategic, operational, and tactical training, political ideological education, and provision of equipment and materiel have all been occasions for deepening and redimensioning the social responsibilities of the military organism and for establishing the specific details of program guidelines designed to ensure exemplary performance of its numerous functions in society.

As a token of its gratitude for the decisive contribution to elaboration and implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy of socialist Romania, and to achievement of major successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society, the army of the country, together with the entire party and people, expresses its full support and with legitimate patriotic pride upholds the resolution of the June 1984 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on re-election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th party congress to the supreme post of secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, a reliable guarantee of unwavering progress of Romania on the path of socialism and communism.

Along with carrying out its basic mission, training for defense, together with the entire people, of socialist accomplishments, national independence, and the sovereignty and integrity of the country, our army is making an increasingly active contribution to the economic and social development of the country. In implementing this doctrinal concept, the army has participated and is participating in development and modernization of the production forces of the country. The enthusiastic labor of soldiers in construction of important industrial and sociocultural facilities, in creation of the energy and irrigation system of the country, and in construction of traffic arteries such as the Transfagaras Highway and the Danube-Black Sea Canal, heightens their conviction and sense of being joint creators of new material assets and their determination to make any sacrifice to defend what is being created by concentrating the energies and the vigorous fervor of the workers. The participation of army units in activities at construction sites in a great variety of sectors of the economy offers military personnel broad opportunity to apply their capabilities and level of technical training and to improve their skills in many areas that can be put to use in the field. At the same time, young military personnel have mastered and are continuing to master different trades, so that from year to year the ranks of the builders of socialism are swelled with new detachments of workers and specialists trained in army units.

Because of its nature, organization, and way of life, the Romanian Army of today is consistently proving itself to be a favorable medium for revolutionary, communist, patriotic political ideological molding of the young generation now fulfilling its military service obligation. "By acting in the spirit of the policy of our party, of the revolutionary conception of the world and life, of dialectical and historical materialism, and of the

principles of scientific socialism," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the March 1983 army review assembly, "we are transforming the Army into a powerful school of political, patriotic, revolutionary education."

At the same time, the Army is an active participant in the sociopolitical and cultural-scientific life of the country. There is increasing appreciation of the contribution made by military cadres to ideological and political education activities, scientific and technical research, and cultural and artistic creativity outside the army. The army is noted for its outstanding part in the "Romanian Song" National Labor and Creativity Festival, as well as in the "Daciada" national athletic competition.

On the basis of the general principles of the foreign policy of socialist Romania--full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, rejection of force and the threat of force, which enjoy wide international recognition--the Romanian Army is strengthening collaboration with the armies of the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact, the armies of the other socialist countries, and the armies of other friendly countries.

On their holiday, the soldiers of the country, inspired by the magnificent prospects of further prosperity of the country, brilliantly set forth in the draft directives of the 13th Party Congress, are reasserting their firm resolution to act selflessly and with unflagging enthusiasm to assure exemplary implementation of the farsighted scientific policy of the Romanian Communist Party and to exert all efforts to greet the major forum of the Romanian communists with new and remarkable successes in combat and political training, so as to be ready always, at the order of their country, the people, and the supreme commander to defend, along with the entire nation, the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

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